

The Sun.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1893.

Amusements Today.

Academy of Music.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Apollon Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Booth's Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Brooklyn Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Edwards' Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Grand Opera House.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Harvard Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Lyons' Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Madison Square Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Manhattan Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Metropolitan Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Orpheum Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Palace Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Revue Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
St. James Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Union Square Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Waldorf Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.
Windsor Theatre.—*Madame Butterfly*.

Terms of the Sun.

Subscription prices for the year, in advance, as follows:
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Why John T. Hoffman will never go any higher.

The release from prison of Mr. EDWARD B. KETCHUM has been chronicled in all the journals. So has the fact that on account of good conduct his term was considerably shortened. It has also been stated that along with his release he received a pardon from Gov. HOFFMAN, by which he was restored to the civil and political rights which are ordinarily forfeited by such imprisonment.

There are some features in the case of Mr. KETCHUM that are not so well appreciated now as they will be hereafter. He was indicted, and from conscientious motives pleaded guilty to the indictment, though it has been doubted whether he could possibly have been convicted. The indictment was for one offense, and Recorder HOFFMAN—the same who is now Governor of the State—sentenced him to prison for another and a different offense. Of course this was illegal and intrinsically without force. The fact of this unlawful sentence having been discovered by W. O. BARTLETT, Esq., he moved before Judge BARNARD to release Mr. KETCHUM upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question was argued, and Judge BARNARD formed his decision under a pressure which would have overawed a Judge of less courage. Threats of impeachment if he should release the prisoner had been launched at him from powerful sources, and it was understood that Gov. HOFFMAN was determined to prevent the execution of the Court's mandate, if it should be issued.

But Judge BARNARD was not intimidated by this clamor; and in a few minutes more his judgment, which he had written out, when Mr. KETCHUM voluntarily abandoned the proceeding, and withdrew the petition for the writ of *habeas corpus* which had been made in his behalf. This act, which surprised his friends, was the result of the same extreme conscientiousness which had led him to plead guilty in the first instance, without regard to the question whether he could or could not be convicted. He felt that he had done wrong; and although his sentence was unfounded and without effect in law, he was desirous to go through with whatever suffering its terms imposed upon him. Accordingly he returned to a prison where he could not have been lawfully detained; and he has now received a formal restoration of civil rights, which, in the eye of the law, he has never been deprived of.

Mr. KETCHUM comes back to this community with the sympathy of all those whose evidence was relied upon in the prosecution of the charges against him, and we doubt not will pass into a career of activity and usefulness. As far as he is concerned, the events that have narrated are now past and finished. But there is a prominent actor in them who will feel their effects for many a day to come. We refer, of course, to Gov. HOFFMAN. His action in sentencing KETCHUM for an offense for which he had neither been indicted nor arraigned, was highly discreditable to him as a lawyer and a Judge; but his action as Governor in sustaining that wrong and illegal sentence by all the authority of his office, and in proposing to resist by force the decree of a competent Court setting that sentence aside, was nothing short of infamous. It was a tyrannical exercise of power, into which only a man of narrow mind and injudicious passions could be betrayed; for it puts forever out of Mr. HOFFMAN's reach the great object of his ambition, the Presidency. If nominated, he can never be elected with this blot upon his record; and for that reason he will never receive the nomination of his party. His prospects were far, but they are blasted by his own act. He is a small man, and has not the heart of a true democrat; and so, when he has got through being Governor, he will have to return to private life.

The New York Legislature and the Fifteenth Amendment.

A portion of the Democratic journals of this State are urging the next Legislature to rescind the action of its predecessor in the matter of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. There are two classes of politicians that will rejoice to see the Legislature follow this advice, namely, the Republican party throughout the Union, and the Democrats in other States who are jealous of the leadership of the New York Democracy. The former would hail this nugatory act as proof that the stupidity through which the Republicans had of late years won so many victories, still possessed a large and influential section of the Democratic party; while the Democratic opponents of New York domination would feel that this futile attempt to resist the inevitable gave such proof of want of forecast as not merely disqualified its authors for leading a great party in a progressive era, but raised even the inquiry whether their counsel and cooperation as followers might not prove detrimental to success.

A joint resolution attempting to recall the ratification of the last session would be utterly futile. In a matter of this kind, complete action by one Legislature, under one submission by Congress, cannot be considered by another Legislature. The power of a Legislature to repeal a law enacted by a previous Legislature bears no analogy to the present case, for the three-fold session, that the nature of the subject to be acted upon, the chief for which it is submitted to the Legislature, and the manner in which the Legislature acquires jurisdiction over it at all, are radically different from the ordinary subjects and processes of legislation. An attempt to rescind in this way the completed action of the last Legislature would be an act of nullification, springing from the same source as that which assumed to destroy the Union by repealing the ordinances of secession. Regarding the proceedings of the last Legislature as final in the premises, Mr. FISH, following the example of Mr. SEWARD in the case of the Fourteenth Amendment, would treat as a nullity the rescinding resolution of a subsequent Legislature.

But the effect of such a proceeding upon the New York Democracy would by no means be so inconsiderable. The securing of majorities by the Republicans in the Legislatures of Ohio and Minnesota renders the early ratification of the Amendment a foregone conclusion. The attempt by the New York Legislature to reopen a disturbing question which fate has sealed up, and to thereby protract a controversy which has always been damaging to the Democratic party, would arouse against Tammany Hall and the State Capitol the hostility of every Democrat who has got tired of quarrelling about negroes, and is eager to grapple himself for battle on the important questions of finance and trade, capital and labor, and the acquisition of new territories, which loom in the near future.

When the Amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, the number of colored voters will amount to nearly a million. Under the new census of 1870, the number of electoral votes in the old slaveholding States—the three-fifths mode of enumeration being abrogated—will be increased about fifteen. And it will be noted that this increase of electoral votes will take place in that section of the Union where the colored element can exert the most power.

In the light of the late elections in Virginia and Tennessee, the Democracy of the Union are not going to be such fools as to pursue a policy that may drive from the support of their Presidential ticket in 1872 every man of this million of voters, seven hundred and fifty thousand of whom reside and will hold the balance of power in the old slaveholding States, which, under the new apportionment, will choose more than two-fifths of the whole Electoral College, and which, should those States all go for one candidate, could, with the aid of New York alone, place him in the White House.

Does anybody imagine that, while playing for such a stake, the sagacious Democrats of the South and West are going to put all to hazard in the next Presidential campaign by taking as their candidate a representative of the aristocratic and reactionary Bourbons of the North and East, who had done their best to repel a multitude of new voters by trying to reopen old controversies?

For their recent triumph in this State, the Democracy of New York have inspired hopes and assumed responsibilities which it will tax all their strength and skill to gratify and discharge. While performing their legitimate duties, let them beware how they attempt to do works of supererogation; for, ere the next year shall have passed away, they will find that to meet the just expectations of public opinion will call into requisition all their skill as politicians, and all their capacity as statesmen.

For the first time since the rise of the Republican party, the Democrats of New York, clothed with ample powers of administration, are placed on trial. Laden with heavy responsibilities, they should assume no unnecessary burdens. Well will it be for them if, after passing through the severe ordeal of the coming winter, they shall be able in the subsequent autumn election to successfully invoke the approbation of the people. They had better let the Fifteenth Amendment alone.

What is the Use of our Foreign Legations and Consuls?

The monthly report just issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department refers on its title page to the reports from United States Consuls, to be found on page 36; but in turning to that page, the information which it contains on the cultivation of tobacco in North Germany is stated to have been compiled, not from data furnished by United States Consuls, but from the report of the *Moniteur Commercial de Leipzig*. In the same document, on page 39, we find the statistics of Austrian commerce, compiled, not from the reports of our Consuls, but from the *Prussian Commercial Archives*. So, too, on page 40 there is an account of the coal industry of Belgium, compiled from the report of the *Moniteur Commercial de Commerce*, and not from statistics supplied by our own consular agents. Likewise the returns of Chinese trade, on page 41, are given according to the statement of the *Inspector General of Customs at Shanghai*. Again, on page 46, we find the statistics of the Australian gold mines made up from the reports of the Australian Chamber of Commerce and from English Parliamentary documents. There is also a summary of the recent tariff legislation of foreign countries compiled from European periodicals and newspapers. And the only trace there is in the whole document of information derived from American sources is that referring to the treaty between Turkey and the United States, contained in a despatch of the American Minister at Constantinople to the Secretary of State.

It is evident from this official revelation to the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, that though he speaks in his title page of United States Consuls, he has really not been indebted to any of them, nor to any of our Ministers or Secretaries of Legation, except the one in Eastern Europe, for any of his facts; but has been compelled to obtain them from British Secretaries of Legation and from other foreign sources. The Deputy Commissioner does not take his materials from the most available quarters; but the question arises: What is the use of our expensive legations and consulates if our Government must depend upon foreign officials for statistical facts like these? The British Secretaries of Legation are kept hard at work, but ours are mainly employed in making themselves ridiculous as the toadies of diplomatic and aristocratic society around them.

It is certainly humiliating for our Government to be obliged to depend upon the official documents of the British Secretary of Legation for statistical facts like these? The British Secretaries of Legation are kept hard at work, but ours are mainly employed in making themselves ridiculous as the toadies of diplomatic and aristocratic society around them.

Major Haggerty is talked of in some quarters as the successor of the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell in the Custom House.

Some of the English Tory newspapers are making poor because Mr. Gladstone has appointed his son W. H. Gladstone to the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury; but as their opponents justly remark, they offered no objection in 1882

when Lord Darnley made his son Lord Strathmore Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On this side of the water the Premier's action finds a precedent in the appointment by Mr. Sewell of his son Francis W. Sewell to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Grinnell's Successor.

The conviction has become general that Mr. GRINNELL will soon resign his place in the Custom House. This conviction does not proceed from any personal antagonism to Mr. GRINNELL, for we do not believe the man can be found who cherishes any but kindly feelings toward one so good and generous as he; but it is a fact that, by reason of his great kindness of heart and his advanced age, he is not competent to perform the duties of the office. Already the canvass for his succession occupies a great deal of thought, and we dare say of quiet industry also.

Of course some prominent Republican will be selected for this important post; and if the managers of that party are wise, they will see to it that Gen. GRANT does not again throw away his political capital as he has done hitherto. This, however, is a matter of more party politics, with which we have no special concern; but there is one principle connected with this appointment which the partisan journals will be likely to ignore, but which is of the highest interest to public morality. This principle is briefly that *no man can fitly be appointed to this office, or to any other place of power and emolument, who has given money, or houses, or horses, or any other kind of presents, to Gen. GRANT, directly or indirectly.* We dare say there are very good and competent men among the gentlemen who at various times have been induced to engage in some of the donation projects, though the lists of the subscribers have never been published; but they should consider that by the fact of giving such presents they have put themselves out of the line of eligible candidates for any office of pecuniary profit or political power.

It is of the greatest consequence that such a principle as that which we have stated should be kept sacred and intact. The present Administration has done too much already to corrupt and demoralize the people by conferring offices on those whose only claim was that they had given presents. The practice must be stopped at once and forever.

Statistics of immigration for the year ending June 30, 1893, show the total number of immigrants for the year to have been 352,659. Of these, 214,748 were males, and 137,911 females; 232,199 were under 15, and 40,559 were over 40. The total number of immigrants for the year 1892 was 355,754, of whom 214,748 were males, and 137,911 females. The arrivals at New York, New York, were 232,199, and at San Francisco, 40,559. The arrivals at New York, New York, were 232,199, and at San Francisco, 40,559. The arrivals at New York, New York, were 232,199, and at San Francisco, 40,559.

The Hon. FRANK DUFFY is a candidate for Alderman in the Eighth District. Mr. DUFFY is an honest, hard-working man, who has spent a fortune running for office. He has been elected to the Assembly once or twice at least, but has invariably been counted out. The Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED says that he would as soon have Mr. DUFFY elected Alderman as any man now named for the office. The Hon. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN is also favorably disposed toward Mr. DUFFY. Mr. TWEED declares that if Mr. DUFFY is really elected, he shall not be contented. We are glad that Mr. DUFFY is running for office. He has spent a small amount of money in the Eighth District, and should be elected, he would have a fair opportunity to get his money back. Let Messrs. TWEED and BRENNAN fulfill their promises, and Mr. DUFFY will take his seat in the next Board of Aldermen.

One of the most conclusive proofs that we have entered upon a new era in politics is afforded by the lecture which Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is delivering in various parts of the country, and which recently reached this city. In naming the questions that now press upon the consideration of the public, he makes not the faintest allusion to the negro. This is significant.

Mr. PHILLIPS is right. For thirty-six years the negro has been a disturbing element in society. For a quarter of a century he has been a dominating power in politics, building up and tearing down parties. He has played a great part in American affairs; but he has had his day, and one of his early and steadfast champions evidently regards him as played out.

Scipio Africanus having secured his Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. PHILLIPS drops him. With this example before them, any political party who shall attempt hereafter to get up a disturbance about negroes ought to be indicted as a public nuisance, and bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. ABIE L. LOW, one of our most eminent New York merchants, contributes an article to *Putnam's Magazine* for December on the "Sovereignty of the Seas." Mr. Low describes briefly, but graphically, the present state of decline of American shipping, and recommends as a remedy for it one of the measures urged by THE SUN a few days ago—the granting of government subsidies to ocean mail steamers. He shows how largely this has been done by both France and England, and the beneficial results of the policy to those countries. He mentions the \$400,000,000 devoted to building the railroad connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and asks, with great pertinence, why a sum of corresponding magnitude should not be used to build up the steamship lines which shall bring business to that railroad? The paper is one which members of Congress should read and ponder, and then act upon.

It is related in letters from Constantinople that when the American Minister and his colleagues sailed up the Bosphorus and the Crown Prince of Prussia, the caliph of the American Legation, which had on its prow the American eagle and a staff bearing our flag, passed a large three-masted British steamer, the Ashford, discharging at Candia a cargo for the Turkish Government. As the caliph ran alongside of this steamer, one of the sailors caught sight of the flag, and immediately cried out in stentorian tones, "Boys, there's the stars and stripes!" The whole crew rushed to the ship's side and cheered the flag with an enthusiasm that startled the Bosphorus envoy, who was passing in his calque at the same moment. This incident is commented upon as showing how strong a hold the United States have on the people of England. The American Minister responded by raising his hat and waving his hat.

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LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON.

THE RESULT OF THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

The Rapports on the Election of the Deputies—Julius Favre Protesting Against the Results of the Extreme Radicals—Municipal Election on the Anniversary of Bismarck's Death.

Correspondence of The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The great question of the day is the next election of the four Deputies of Paris, which is to take place on the 21st and 22d of this month. The names of the candidates with their respective districts are as follows:

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